

HARDING IS FIRM AGAINST LEAGUE BASED ON FORCE

Preaches Doctrine of Fraternity and U. S. First to Patriotic Society.

DANGER IN ARTICLE X.

Lillian Russell, in a Front Porch Speech, Hammers Wilson's Covenant.

WOMEN'S DAY IN MARION

A. P. Moore of Pittsburg Promises Million Majority in Keystone State.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

Marion, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Lillian Russell visited the front porch to-day and spoke to a large group of women. Accompanied by her husband, Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburg, Miss Russell arrived before 10 o'clock and after discussing with the women the League of Nations, she made a speech on the League of Nations.

The women of her audience, most of whom had come from several miles to attend the meeting, seemed very much interested in the League of Nations. "How does she do it?" they asked in her view on the League, and the comments that were made very soon after the meeting and after Miss Russell's talk were decidedly reflecting on her age, they said, speculation as to her age, which placed the total anywhere between 60 and 80.

She looked a satisfactory forty when Senator Harding led her to the front of the porch—at least that's what the women in the crowd agreed upon pretty generally.

"I am going to have the pleasure of presenting to you one of the eminent women of America," said the Senator with his best bow and smile, while Miss Russell beamed and Mr. Moore looked on proudly from the back row. "She has been long distinguished for her notable, successful and highly honorable career upon the American stage and also from her professional efforts to render a great service to American womanhood."

Thereupon Miss Russell sailed in with the ease and sureness born of long experience in facing audiences. She said she never had so much complimented in her life. She told them she had quit the stage, but that like all strong and healthy women she had to work and wanted to work for her country. She was a friend of Susan B. Anthony and a disciple of Miss Anthony in the cause of suffrage.

Now Teach Women How to Vote.

"We have it," said Miss Russell, "and the responsibility has seemed to strike us right between the eyes. A great many women do not know how to vote and it is necessary to teach them which is the party of progress and of safety. There have only been two Democratic Presidents in sixty years and most of the advantages we are enjoying have come through the Republican party."

Then Miss Russell pointed upon the League of Nations, being especially severe on Article X.

If women want to protect their homes and their sons they must realize that voting for the League of Nations and Article X would be the most disastrous thing that could possibly happen," she said sternly.

Miss Russell thought to reassure timorous male persons who may fear that women some day will be running for President by saying her mother's idea was to work for her country. She voted largely for the purpose of helping their men folk, not for the sake of holding office.

Senator and Mrs. Harding, with ex-Senator George Sutherland of Utah and others of the Harding friends and visitors, thoroughly enjoyed Miss Russell's talk and the applause that it started. The Senator bethought himself of the League of Nations and led them forward, introducing him as "one of the best fellows and the finest optimists in the world."

In Senator Harding's family he does "talk, but in my family my wife attends to that part of it," said Mr. Moore. "I come from the great State of Pennsylvania, and my opinion is that Pennsylvania will give Senator Harding 100,000 majority. You may think that an exaggeration, but you must remember that we once gave the greatest American—Theodore Roosevelt—550,000, and that now the women are going to vote. No intelligent woman in Pennsylvania or any other State can vote anything but the Republican ticket."

Shanting Settlement Scored.

Later in the afternoon Senator Harding received a delegation made up of members of the Loyal Order of the Golden Heart, a patriotic society of Columbus. He spoke to them on "Fraternity," and found it a convenient lead for further remarks about the evil which lies in the League of Nations proposal. He prefaced these remarks by reminding the hearers that the United States never has been found wanting when its help is needed by civilization, and he instanced the response made by America when called upon to help quell the Boxer rebellion in China. He condemned the Shantung settlement of the peace treaty, saying:

"China had no voice in the settlement, and instead of being awarded the freedom of her own people, under the gospel of self-determination, for which America spoke, several million of her people were delivered over to a rival nation, with the consent and approval of those who stood for America at Paris. I rejoice that there are Americans in the United States who said 'No.' We did not approve of the Shantung award."

"You would not enter into any fraternal organization, no matter how high the degree might be if you thought it involved the surrender of anything essential to your individual existence."

"G. O. P. 100 to 1 Shot"—Hays, Back From West

WILL H. HAYS, chairman of the Republican National Committee, returned to New York from Chicago and Western cities yesterday. His comment on Republican prospects in the West was as follows:

"There are lots of Castle Hills in the West. Castle Hill is a little town in Maine, where 101 votes were cast in the elections the other day. One hundred votes were Republican and one was Democratic. The postmaster of Castle Hill seems to have stood firm."

And that, my countrymen, men and women, is precisely the picture that we are trying to paint just now for the United States. We want to be high and eminent and influential in the fraternity of nations. We want to be the world's peace promoter and maintainers of peace throughout the world; we want to play this Republic's part in assuring justice to all the world and in advancing human kind in every way we can.

"In America we want to contribute our part through the application of justice rather than the application of force; and if I can have my way of speaking for America, we will never enter into a fraternity that is founded on force. We do mean to play our part—our full part—along the lines of justice properly applied."

"So, with this new international relationship, we want to be the world's peace promoter and maintainers of peace throughout the world; we want to play this Republic's part in assuring justice to all the world and in advancing human kind in every way we can."

"Here in America we have the ideal Republic. We have the most dependable popular Government the world has ever known. You must remember that there have been republics before and they have tumbled or crumbled and become forgotten amid the conflicts of passion among the nations of the world. But here in America for a hundred and thirty-three years we have had established the greatest, the most secure Republic on the face of the earth, and here in America we maintain the people's rule. It is quite possible for the people to determine upon every policy of this Republic if we cling to the Constitution—the fundamental law of the Republic."

Getting Back to Constitution.

"And so I am preaching also the gospel of getting back to the Constitution and putting an end to one man power in the United States. In your fraternity you do not allow one man to dictate the policy of the country. You choose your leaders, but you determine policy by the vote of your membership. And if we can have our way in this campaign we are going to go on in America determining the policy of this Republic by the vote of its intelligent citizenship, double happy now by the addition of the conscience and the aspirations and the convictions of American womanhood. I am glad you women are coming in. Come into the parties and play your part and join in giving expression to the conscience of this wonderful land of ours. I like the spirit of fraternity. I am preaching it and want it applied to the United States. Don't you think, my countrymen, we will be a little more self-respecting and a little more self-reliant if we resolve among ourselves that we of America shall determine upon the conscience and the obligations of our beloved land to the rest of the world and apply our best thoughts and our patriotic devotion to the promotion of America first of all the nations of the earth?"

Senator Harding will make his first political speech in Ohio, outside of Marion, on Saturday, October 2, at a great meeting of farmers to be held between West Jefferson and Plain City at a point which marks the junction of three counties—Madison, Union and Franklin. At least 15,000 are expected to attend the meeting.

Mrs. Harding has received the following telegram from the women members of the California delegation which recently visited the front porch:

"The women of the California delegation have been thrilled and inspired by their visit with you and Senator Harding. We are deeply impressed with the knowledge that Senator Harding is extraordinarily equipped with the strength of character and intellect necessary to guide the American people through this era into which we are entering and that you are endowed with the wisdom and grace necessary to represent the women of America, the helpmate of the President of the United States. You both have our unqualified and enthusiastic support and cooperation. We are very grateful to you for your charming hospitality. Please convey to the good men and women of Marion our hearty appreciation of their friendship and courtesy."

KILLED IN ENGINE BLOWUP.

WATKINSON, N. Y., Sept. 21.—One man was killed, one fatally injured and one badly hurt when a freight engine on the St. Lawrence division of the New York Central blew up this morning thirty miles from here.

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COX LEAVES COAST AFTER BUSIEST DAY

Has Overflow Crowds for Last Speeches in Battle for California's Vote.

PRESENTS NEW CHARGE

Says G. O. P. Plotted to Retain War Taxes So Public Would Blame Wilson.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN BERNARDINO, Sept. 21.—Gov. Cox started eastward to-night after an address here, completing his five day stumping trip through California. The day passed in Los Angeles and its vicinity was one of the busiest he has had since he started out in the campaign. He left the Pacific coast proclaiming confidence of the result in November.

"I know it's a big fight," he said. "I know it when I started. I know what is going to happen in November, 1920. It's not going to be a victory for Democracy. It's not going to be a political victory. It's going to be a victory for world peace."

Gov. Cox's day was one of talking to farmers, newspaper editors, summer resorters, movie actors and actresses, clubwomen and many others. He rushed from meeting to meeting in whirlwind fashion, talking League of Nations, progress against reaction, and for the first time charging a Republican plot to retain obnoxious war taxes in order to disgust the American people with the Democratic Administration. He attributed to Senator Harding the statement that it would be a good thing for the Republicans, in control of Congress, to keep the taxes in force for two years so that the public, not thinking, would blame the President.

Repeats Blamed Press Charge.

Gov. Cox started the day with an address to the Southern California Editorial Association, composed of editors of publications of all parties. He reiterated his assertions that the Republican newspapers of the Western country are depriving the people of the news in order to keep them from a fair judgment of the issues of the campaign. In line with the challenge which he made in the mass meeting last night in the Los Angeles baseball park, that the Republican newspapers should print the things he has to say alongside of the things Senator Harding has to say. Speaking as a newspaper publisher, he declared it to be good business as well as fairness to the readers to print the news whether it conformed or not with the editorial policy.

This over, the Democratic nominee rushed to Long Beach, twenty-three miles from Los Angeles, a city becoming famous for its part in the result of the last Presidential campaign. It was there that Charles E. Hughes failed to see Senator Hiram Johnson, although the two passed Sunday in the same hotel, an affair which is said to have caused California to go for Johnson by 300,000 and for President Wilson by almost 5,000, turning the tide of the election.

Gov. Cox found remarkable crowds at Long Beach. The Auditorium, where the set speech was to be, accommodated about 5,000, but there were 5,000 others who could not get in, pleasure seekers, chiefly, at this Pacific coast resort. When the Pacific coast speech was finished Gov. Cox had an overflow meeting, delivering his address from the steps of one of the piers.

"Big business" got his daily drubbing when Gov. Cox extolled radical reaction in the Northwest, particularly North Dakota, which gave birth to the Non-Partisan League. He declared it to be a result of oppression in the State and a lesson to the nation that there must be no abuse, injustice or defiance to the people. As a sample of his ideals of progressive government he told of having Chief Executive of Ohio, seized large quantities of coal passing through the State which the people needed, but which could not be shipped on the great lakes because of a freeze up.

"The reactionary will devote his time splitting hairs trying to find out what he can do under the Constitution of the United States," Gov. Cox said. "If the people cannot elect themselves the Government must protect the people."

The talks to-day, in addition to progress and the League of Nations, referred to the nominee's position for a different tariff on citrus fruits, his declaration that if elected he would carry the cause of Irish freedom to the League of Nations and the assertion that prohibition is not an issue in the campaign. Much time was devoted to the discussion of the League of Nations in an effort to undermine the position taken by Senator Johnson. There was much cheering, a jubilant day for the Democrats.

The speech to the All Women's Club was in the Auditorium at Long Beach, and contained a special appeal to the crowd that filled the building to the galleries for support for the League of Nations on sentimental grounds. The women of Ohio, Gov. Cox said, knew what they were talking about when they talked progressive government long before the men knew. He brought into the discussion again the charge that the people are being deprived of the news by the Republican press of the Western country.

The rest of the day in Los Angeles Gov. Cox passed in addressing an advertising club, a national tractor show at Glendale and the movie actors and actresses at Hollywood. He was well behind his schedule, and had to hurry to catch the train for San Bernardino at 3:30. Tomorrow he will be in Arizona.

COSTS 15 MILLIONS A DAY TO RUN U. S.

Continued from First Page.

The current year, against \$112,762,818 in 1914.

Appropriations carried in the naval appropriations act and in permanent appropriations for the navy totaled \$437,754,530 for the current year and only \$142,647,213 in 1914.

Amounts available for expenditure for the purely civil functions of the Government, those that have to do with war most indirectly, are double or more those of 1914.

Appropriations for the postal service carried in the post office appropriation act and under the indefinite appropriation for increased compensation for postal employees in the postal reclassification act totaled \$497,575,190. In 1914 they aggregated \$253,738,371.

All other appropriations for all other services of the Government for the present year totaled \$451,755,726, as compared with \$245,453,977 in 1914.

In addition to all of this there were deficiency appropriations, including a deficit on telephone and telegraph operations, totaling \$188,455,048.

This gives a grand aggregate appropriations for the current fiscal year of \$4,959,830,327, as compared with \$1,038,675,788 for 1914.

Through the aggregate of expenditures authorized for the current year, two years after the war, is almost five billion dollars, the estimates of the Democratic Administration for necessary appropriations for the year were cut by \$2,710,000,000 by the Republican Congress.

New Organizations.

Every Government organization is bigger than it was six years ago, and there are many new ones functioning. Foremost among them is the present time is the Prohibition Enforcement Board, which proposes to spend \$1,500,000 during the year. In addition there is the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the tremendous tax collecting agency of the Treasury, not to mention a number of other agencies which are still hanging on.

From April 1, 1917, when this Government went into the war, the number of Government employees in Washington has nearly doubled. At that time there were about 37,000. At present there are at least 100,000. There have been many increases in the old departments, and Republican members of Congress have freely charged grave extravagance in Government payrolls. Herbert D. Brown, head of the Bureau of Efficiency, went on record before Congress as saying that there were thousands of superfluous employees in Washington.

This situation, it is declared is due and has been due to lack of any comprehensive policy on the part of the Administration for a return to normal conditions and for war readjustment. War organizations have gone on and many of them will have to continue for an indefinite period.

In the meantime Government expenses are rather Government expenditures are running a huge sum every working day. On the score of Government employees and their number, tables compiled by the Civil Service Commission are illuminating. They show that at the beginning of the fiscal year 1914, there were 30,187 Government employees on the rolls in Washington, and \$26,543 outside of the capital, making a grand total of 428,752 on the payroll.

February 29, last, the date of the last estimate by the commission, there were 190,115 workers on the payroll in the capital, and \$69,000 outside of Washington, or a grand total of 760,110 for the nation. Forces will have to be cut, however, under the reductions made in appropriations by the last Congress.

COAL STRIKE IN NORTHWEST.

3,000 Miners to Be Called Out in State of Washington.

SEATTLE, Sept. 21.—Orders calling nearly 3,000 coal miners in the State of Washington to strike next Thursday have been sent out, according to announcement to-day by Ben Ferrin, acting president of District No. 10, United Mine Workers.

The men are demanding payment of an increased wage scale, retroactive to August 18 last, which they contend is due them.

ITALIANS WORK FOR HARDING.

Mass Meeting to Boom G. O. P. Nominee to Be Held.

Representatives from twenty-three States at the National Conference of the Italian-American Republican League made plans yesterday to hold mass meetings in every Italian center throughout the country for the Harding and Coolidge ticket.

Efforts will be made also to perfect a nationwide Republican organization of Italian women.

REBUKE OF ROOSEVELT EXPLAINED BY HARDING

Senator Did Not See Denial of Speech About Hayti.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

MARION, Sept. 21.—Having been informed to-day that Franklin D. Roosevelt has protested against a rebuke administered a few days ago regarding that constitution the Democratic nominee for Vice-President dashed off for Hayti, Senator Harding sent this telegram to Mr. Roosevelt:

"Your telegram stating that I quoted in a speech on September 17 a statement which you already had publicly denied is received. I am frank to say I had not seen and have not yet seen such denial, but I accept your statement in good faith and express regret that I should have quoted you. I am sincerely sorry for any implied misrepresentation of you or any other candidate, even though the error was wholly unintentional."

"This does not in any way abate my opinion of the policy of your administration in dealing with Hayti and San Domingo, but I do want to express regret for the quotation of a statement you disavow. Because I am devoted to truth and courtesy I am asking that the associations and newspaper correspondents to carry this telegram as conspicuously as they did the quotation."

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Before the Senate subcommittee investigating campaign expenditures winds up its sessions here this week Philander P. Claxton, chief of the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department, will be called before the committee to explain Cox propaganda sent out from his bureau.

Publication of a report in THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD on Monday the effect of which through the medium of a government publication issued under Dr. Claxton's direction and sent to educators throughout the country postage free, Gov. Cox's candidacy was receiving aid through setting forth his stand on teachers' salaries, with no mention made of Senator Harding at all, is responsible for the summoning of Dr. Claxton. The attention of members of the committee was drawn to any report, and the committee will ask to have it explained.

Another point on which Dr. Claxton will be questioned touches some sort of analysis of the proposed League of Nations. This was written for the Bureau of Education while Franklin K. Lane was still Secretary of the Interior. According to this report the Kenyon committee has heard that this analysis was found to be so favorable to the Administration view that Mr. Lane refused to sanction sending it out under the Interior Department postal frank. Thereupon the Bureau of Education sent the document out anyhow, with the Democratic National Committee paying the postage, according to the information in the hands of the Kenyon committee, which it will seek to verify or disprove.

The committee wants to go into reports that Democratic employees had their fare to the San Francisco convention paid by Democratic organizations and also alleged irregularities having to do with some Missouri delegates to the convention.

No matter what develops the committee will conclude its Washington hearings this week. The committee intends to take an active part in the campaign and most if not all of the members will leave Washington immediately upon the conclusion of the hearings here. The committee will meet on call, but Senator Kenyon has no intention of calling it together again unless it becomes absolutely essential before election day.

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M'ADOO TO BEGIN LONG TOUR FOR COX

Former Secretary of Treasury Opens at Huntington, L. I., To-morrow Night.

ELATED AT LEAGUE ACT

Example of War Prevention Pointed to as Showing Effectiveness of Covenant.

William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, will begin his speaking campaign this week for Gov. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt. His first speech will be made at Huntington, L. I., where he resides, to-morrow night. His second address will be at Yonkers Saturday night, where a dinner and reception will precede his speech.

In a conference yesterday with George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Senator Pat Harrison, director of the Democratic speakers' bureau, Mr. McAdoo closed the details of a tour to follow his speeches in the vicinity of New York which will begin next month and carry him westward, ending up in California just before the election.

Mr. McAdoo was one of the Democratic leaders at National Committee headquarters yesterday who was elated over dispatches from Europe stating that action has been taken under the League of Nations to end hostilities in the case of Sweden and Finland and Poland and Lithuania. He declared that Republican opposition to the league is based upon "conjecture and misunderstanding as well as misrepresentation of the league."

Chairman White supplemented Mr. McAdoo's comment with a statement to the effect that the news from abroad is a "sickening smash of the truth against falsehood which is the beginning of a series of such collisions that will end in the election of the candidates who support the league."

Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, a visitor at Democratic headquarters, expressed his confidence that the Democratic ticket would win in his State, but was no more ready to accept the party platform point of view on the league than he has been during the fights over the issue in the Senate.

"I went to my political grave on that issue," he told newspaper men at his hotel. "I might have been re-nominated if I had yielded, but I would not yield even to bring about my reelection. I believe now as I always have believed that when the Democratic National Convention drafted the League of Nations as the leading issue of the campaign it drafted disaster. I believe now, as I always have believed, that the covenant of the League of Nations, as desired by the President and as framed at Versailles, is a lien upon the life of every young man in America. If I could have appealed to the electorate of Oklahoma on the issue, opposing it as I did, I could have been elected. My appeal, however, was to the enrolled Democrats; and their loyalty to their organization impelled them to turn against me in the primaries."

The National Democratic Club organized yesterday to aid in the national campaign with Egon L. Windthrop, Jr., as chairman; Leslie J. Tompkins, secretary; William A. Dalton, treasurer, and John M. Rieth, chairman of the finance committee.

No matter what develops the committee will conclude its Washington hearings this week. The committee intends to take an active part in the campaign and most if not all of the members will leave Washington immediately upon the conclusion of the hearings here. The committee will meet on call, but Senator Kenyon has no intention of calling it together again unless it becomes absolutely essential before election day.

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ALL NEW RAG

CRANE papers are not only all-rag—they are all new rag—which is several degrees finer than just "all-rag." But all-rag is a better paper than rag and wood-pulp mixed. Such papers are called "rag-content" papers—meaning that the mixture contains rags. How much rag is used depends on the grade of paper being made. But it is obvious that the greater the percentage of rag, the better the paper, on up to all-rag paper, and then on top of that, all new rag—and there you have CRANE'S.

100% selected new rag stock
119 years' experience
Bank notes of 22 countries
Paper money of 438,000,000 people
Government bonds of 18 nations

Crane's BUSINESS PAPERS

Large tube—Big value